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KEOKUK, IOWA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917

THE WEATHER

Fair Continued cool. Local temp—7 p. m. 47; 7 a. m. 40.

TEN PAGES

BALFOUR SPEAKS BEFORE CONGRESS

RULES OF WAR CENSUS TO BE TAKEN EVERYWHERE

Similar to Registration of Voters Before Election Day, But Compulsory Upon Those Qualified.

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES STATEMENT

Registrars Expected to Offer Their Services Free and Volunteer to Act as Necessary Clerks.

The following statement issued by the war department today, is accompanied by this note: "From the war department, which asks that every newspaper in the country will print this article in full and thereafter make interest and publicity there. The war department will regard as service as the performance of a public duty."

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal duty to service, the execution of law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national bill and the president's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. Persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the various voting places in the various precincts in which they have their homes, on a day which the president will announce. The process is that from ten to fifteen days will elapse between approval of bill and registration day. The governor of each state will be chief of registration therein. The duty of registration in each city is to be in charge of the city clerk, the county clerk and county judge, acting ex-officio, unless a joint board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing more than 50,000, the registration will be under control of mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods following brief outline is given: The sheriffs or other designated persons immediately upon receiving from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered comprise about one per cent of population.

For instance, all men between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered. The registrar would have to enroll about one per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. The registrars must be sworn.

The place in each precinct where the registration is to be held is to be prepared for registration. Printed instructions covering detail of registration will be in

the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

The mayor of a city containing more than thirty thousand inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with the approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people, one registration board and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed upon the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration blanks filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too ill to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation as to a convenient method of registration.

The warden of jails, penitentiaries and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation, complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service.

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Have Found Out Way To Extract Shark Teeth

Concrete Plan, Based on Experiments, to Take Care of Submarine Craft, Announced Today

NEW YORK, May 5.—Practical means of successfully combating the submarine menace have been found, W. L. Saunders, chairman of the naval consulting board announced here today, according to the Evening World.

The plan is based on experiments which have been in progress for some time. Saunders withheld details.

The World quotes Saunders as follows: "I CANNOT SAY MORE AT THIS TIME THAN THAT WE HAVE SUBMITTED A CONCRETE PLAN TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HANDLE THE HOSTILE SUBMARINE CRAFT. IT IS NOT A THEORETIC PLAN, BUT ONE WHICH IS BASED ON ACTUAL EXPERIMENTS."

Thomas A. Edison, who has been working on various experiments for the naval board for some time, could not be reached at his home in East Orange this afternoon. His secretary said Edison was engaged in his laboratory, still making experiments, the nature of which could not be revealed.

Saunders said fifteen sub-committees of the naval consulting board had devoted their energies to devising means of meeting the submarine menace. He was quoted as declaring that while he could not reveal details at this time he believed the public should be advised of the progress made.

BUSINESS WILL NOT BE UPSET

American Commerce Has Nothing to Fear From War if England Is Taken as Example.

OPTIMISTIC FUTURE

Lord Rhonda Gives Assurance That Fabric of American Business Is Not to be Wrecked.

[By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 5.—American business has nothing to fear from the war. The profits in England have been above normal since the war began.

Lord Rhonda, president of the local government board and a member of Lloyd-George's cabinet, in making this statement today to the United Press, declared the American business man—from the small tradesman up to the biggest capitalist—can look optimistically to the future. Lord Rhonda may be best known to Americans as D. A. Thomas—his name before elevation to a title. He is one of the world's captains of industry, with interests in not only England, but in France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Brazil and Argentina. He has made frequent visits to the United States—his latest being one undertaken at request of Premier Lloyd-George to arrange supplies for England and to obtain information as to American business conditions.

"I have never been inclined that America would come in," Lord Rhonda told the United Press today, "and this notwithstanding the fact that I was aboard the Lusitania when the Germans torpedoed her. I have consistently believed that America would do the right thing—but that it was America's own problem."

"Now that America has taken the step, I feel free to assure American businessmen—among whom I have a great number of friends—that possible fears for business disaster through the war are likely to prove unfounded."

"Certainly it has not been that case in England, except in isolated instances in some lines. The government realized \$700,000,000 from its excess profits tax last year. That means profits above the normal before the war. The profits last year were \$1,160,000,000 since \$700,000,000 represents the sixty per cent tax."

"Moreover last year's profits were achieved with little evidence of so-called profiteering. Labor obtained its due proportion in increased wages—as witnessed by ability of the workmen to meet the increased cost of living and at the same time spend more."

"The latter fact is one of the reasons why tradesmen have not suffered as perhaps they anticipated."

"Please don't misunderstand me—"

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PIVOT OF LINE IN DANGER

French Forces Have But Nine Miles to Go in Order to Seriously Cripple Von Hindenburg.

RETREAT IS EXPECTED

If Laon Can be Wreathed From Teuton Hands, Germans May be Forced to Flee to the Frontier.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, May 5.—Way for the flanking of the Laon pivot of the German Hindenburg line was open to the French today. If General Niville can turn the trick and out-flank the Germans by capture of Laon in the immediate future, military strategists here believe the retirement of the Germans to the frontier line will be necessary.

Capture of Craonne, dominating the Aisne plateau and the Meuse valley, taken in a surprise blow of great strength struck yesterday by the French commander, gives the French their entry point for this important operation. Today the French were nine miles distant from Laon, but with the intervening ground favorably situated for their further progress. German reserves hurriedly concentrated to offset the French victory, were stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground held by Niville's troops and front dispatches indicated a battle of gigantic proportions was gathering there. Craonne and Laon lie at the base of an angle of which Laifere is the point. A penetration of this angle would give the allies a hold back of the Hindenburg line all the way north and place the Germans in grave jeopardy.

British front reports today indicated a temporary stoppage of infantry assault actions of any great magnitude, but an increase of artillery along the line.

Field Marshal Haig's report today indicated continuation of the deadlock in the Arras sector and was devoted to fighting action to the south. "East of LeVerguer we carried out a successful raid at night, taking a few prisoners," he said. "North of Havincourt wood, we progressed."

The deadlock in the Arras sector was not without fighting, however. Three further German counter attacks were made during the night, the British commander-in-chief reported. All were directed against the newly

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FRENCHMEN CALL US BROTHERS

Appeal to Americans to Join France in Her Battles of World War for Freedom.

TWO DAYS OF CHEERS

Joffre, Viviani and Others Bring Message of War and Love From One Free Country to Another.

[By George Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

CHICAGO, May 5.—Viviani, Joffre and the French commission today bid farewell to the sea of flags and the roar of cheers which marked the first two days of their tremendous reception by the middle west here and after the big stockyards mass meeting this afternoon, carry their message of war and love on to other conquests.

The west awoke today to the sound of the voice of embattled France thundering its plea for America's aid in a "world war for freedom." And the French war makers themselves, tucked away in the luxurious furnishings of Charles R. Crane's marble palace on Lake Shore drive, awoke to a realization that the west is for war to the finish.

Formality and exclusiveness were swept aside in the program of the day and Viviani and Joffre, both numbered among France's "men of the people," stepped down among those myriad hosts of the middle west who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

It was to such thousands as Viviani and Joffre will address themselves in the monster free public stock yards meeting which says Chicago's farewell to the war envoys late today that ex-Premier Rene Viviani directed his words when he cried:

"Come to us, American brothers. "Come and fight side by side with your French brothers; your allied brothers."

"Come under your glorious banner to fight for the democracy of the world and show all men that when the rights of a single nation are violated, the rights of all nations are trampled under foot."

With his jaw locked, and his doubled fist smashing into his palm for emphasis, Viviani delivered his diatribe against kaiserism:

"From the first you gave us the benefit of your moral support, because you are a great democracy; and we are a great democracy. Because in Europe and in France there are free men who were thus agreed in soul yet to raise higher the flag of democracy before the rampart of an autocracy which is tottering to its fall."

"Absolute monarchies imagine they can conquer other peoples by the marriages they make and by placing on all the thrones of Europe their relatives and representatives. This is not

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DEMONSTRATIONS OF PATRIOTISM

Russian Mobs, After Two Days of Mutterings, Now United for Newer, Better Nation.

TROUBLE SMOOTHED OUT

Yells Against Provisional Government Have Changed to Cheers for the Success of Democratic Russia.

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PETROGRAD, May 4. (Via London May 5.)—After two days of cheering, muttering, jostling mobs surging back and forth in demonstrations that at times approached perilously near to organized riots, the duma provisional government had today apparently succeeded in re-establishing itself. An all night meeting last night apparently smoothed out many differences between the duma leaders and soldiers and workmen's delegates. Formal report of these deliberations has not yet been made, but the attitude of representatives on both sides indicated greater unity.

At the headquarters of the soldiers and workmen's committee today it was informally stated that an amicable adjustment had been reached with the duma leaders and that the executive committee, by a two to one vote, had approved the government's pledges. Included in these pledges, it was reported, was one to announce publicly the reasons behind the provisional government's announcement on May 4 as to Russia's aims in the war. Soldiers' delegates said today the full text of this explanation had been read to the executive committee and approved by them.

In the meantime, the temper of the surging crowds on the streets has perceptibly changed. Yells and imprecations against the ministers have been quieted, for cheers for democratic Russia. Sober heads in the throngs apparently succeeded in bringing home to the demonstrators the necessity for continuance of the complete form of government—a government that would have been dissolved for rule of the mob if the crowd's demands for resignation of various ministers had succeeded.

Twenty-five thousand persons were jammed in the streets around the Marinsky palace all day Thursday and Thursday night. It was a turbulent, shouting mob. Many clashes occurred among its members. Several shots were fired. No attempt was made to keep order. Two persons were reported struck by bullets. The crowds kept ceaseless vigil around the building in which the soldiers and workmen's delegates were meeting. Excited knots gathered around various orators. Cheers for the people's rule were mixed with roars of applause greeting demands for wholesale resignations of the present government leaders.

But through all the disorder, there ran the instinctive caution against adding Germany by disrupting Russia's forces. Extremist agitators who sought to urge complete brotherhood with German soldiers were howled down. Nicholas Lenin, now recognized as a German influenced agitator, was literally swept away when he tried to speak. The crowd simply would not let him talk. Before long the crowd's temper had subtly changed into a patriotic demonstration for Russia at any cost and

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CAPITOL SHAKEN BY APPLAUSE

When Balfour, British Foreign Minister, Appeared, There Was Wild Patriotic Outburst.

PRESIDENT IN GALLERY

Visiting War Commissioner Predicts Free People of World Will Surely Conquer in This War.

[By J. P. Yoder, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—With the president and Mrs. Wilson in the gallery and joining in the applause, the house of representatives this afternoon staged one of the most spectacular, wildest patriotic demonstrations in its history. In greeting British Foreign Minister Arthur J. Balfour.

The reception given Balfour came as a climax to the manner in which members of the British and French missions now in this country have been received elsewhere.

Representatives, senators, allied and neutral diplomatic representatives and just plain citizens who packed and jammed the galleries, joined in the wild greeting to Britain's foreign minister.

As the demonstration progressed President Wilson left his seat in the gallery to go to the house floor. There he shook hands with Balfour amidst renewed cheering. The British foreign minister addressed the house, bitterly denouncing Prussian autocracy and paying tribute to America's entrance into the war which he said must be completed successfully to the allies and America if democracy is to live.

Balfour attacked Germany savagely as the house cheered and President Wilson applauded vigorously. Germany, Balfour declared, is "remorselessly and unscrupulously" carrying out its appalling object to dominate the civilization of mankind. He confidently predicted that the "free people of the world will surely conquer."

The president and the British mission—Balfour, Major General Bridges, Admiral DeChair and other members—arrived at the capitol at 12:25. Balfour and his party were taken immediately to Speaker Clark's office where British Ambassador Spence Rice and house leaders were awaiting them.

The president, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. McAdoo went to the executive gallery—perhaps the first time a president has gone into a gallery of the house.

For five minutes President Wilson sat in the gallery unnoticed. Then some member looked up and saw him. The member started applauding. The house slow to realize that the president was a spectator, finally began cheering. The president rose in response and stood until the house quieted for a moment before the arrival of the Balfour party.

The house rose again and cheered as Balfour, on the arm of Chairman Flood, of the house foreign affairs committee, walked to the speaker's desk, shook hands with Speaker Clark,

preme court, held a hearing in O'Connor's case last fall and held him sane, but placed him under bond. O'Connor visited his wife and three children Thursday night for the first time in many months. There was a reconciliation and O'Connor remained over night in the midst of his family.

About five p. m. Friday a shot was heard in the Snell office building where O'Connor had a suite. Doctors in the building found O'Connor collapsed over his desk, bleeding from a wound in his left side. O'Connor was alone when he shot himself. The bullet had just missed the heart and had punctured both lungs. Before losing consciousness in the office, O'Connor gasped:

"It's a painful thing for a shot that missed."

One local hardware dealer who knew O'Connor's mental trouble, refused to sell him a revolver Friday. O'Connor obtained the weapon at another hardware store where he was not recognized.

Iowa Lawyer's Mind Gone From Breakdown, Results in Suicide.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PORT DODGE, Iowa, May 5.—Within twenty-four hours of a reconciliation with his wife, Maurice O'Connor fired a bullet through his breast Friday afternoon and died early today in St. Joseph's Mercy hospital here.

O'Connor was a former law partner of United States Senator W. S. Kenyon and was a brilliant lawyer until a nervous breakdown two years ago caused O'Connor to have delusions about his wife and other attorneys in this city. He brought a divorce action against Mrs. O'Connor, alleging she called him insane and he also imagined attorneys were in a conspiracy against him.

Judge B. L. Salinger of the Iowa su-

OLDEN FLOOD POURS INTO U. S. TREASURY

Loan of Two Billion Will Over Subscribed About Three Times.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, May 5.—The golden flood pouring into the treasury department to float the liberty loan, unabated today. Its sources tapping the treasure of every man of the nation.

Responses today maintained yesterday's average of nearly \$20,000,000 per—over \$300,000 a minute. The subscription since the issue was placed to the public will over-subscribe several times the original \$2,000,000 asked. Two per cent of \$2,518 state and national banks

and trust companies in the country have applied for \$138,674,000. At this rate total applications for subscriptions to the first issue will reach between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000.

Early reports today indicate that banks and trust companies in New York state will subscribe nearly fifty per cent of the first issue. The largest single subscription yet received—\$20,000,000—came from an institution in New York.

First reports from Illinois brought subscriptions from Chicago of \$18,995,000; Cleveland sent \$7,050,000, placing Ohio third in the list of states.

The last of Secretary McAdoo's telegrams to banks and trust companies have been sent from Washington, completing the first publicity step in floating the huge bond issue.

Advertising campaigns suited to local conditions throughout the country are being launched today by subscribing banks in all states.